

PLATFORM OF THE Independent Home-Rule PARTY.

Adopted in Island Convention in Honolulu, H. I., June 7, 1900.

PREAMBLE.

"We believe that all governments founded on an independent basis should be based on freedom without oppression. We believe in equal rights and freedom for all the people.

"We believe man was born with a right to be independent and that every person is equal in the eye of the law. We believe that he is endowed with all the privileges of life, liberty and the right to choose that which will contribute to his best advantage. We believe in protection against suppression. We believe that we should strive to secure equal rights for the people, by the people and of the people.

"Equal rights for the people," is the motto adopted in the platform.

"The belief of the Independent party is that the successful candidates in the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii should strive in every way to secure the consent of the congress of the United States to make a state of the Territory of Hawaii and pledge ourselves to support all good and equal provisions that either the republican or democratic parties of the United States may see fit to enact.

"We further pledge ourselves to support that political party in the United States that will work to make Hawaii a state.

"We intend to strive in every way possible to secure from the United States benefits and privileges for the natives and other citizens alike who will work together for the good of the country, regardless of color. We also intend to strive toward the end that our representatives shall formulate the best laws for the people.

"Our legislators should strive to obtain homesteads for American citizens of the Territory of Hawaii out of the lands that have been taken over by the United States.

"They should also strive to set aside an appropriation for the payment of just claims or damages by fire, caused by the burning of Chinatown in Honolulu and other places by the board of health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in 1900.

"They should further strive to encourage education, industrial pursuits, farming, road making, railroads and both foreign and local commerce that will redound to the advantage of the country.

"We stand opposed to monopolies, to any attempt at a restriction of the voting privileges of natives or citizens who think as they do, that might be attempted later. We stand opposed to the heavy taxation of the people, the restriction of the jury rights of the natives and to all other restriction of the rights of the people.

"We declare that labor, other than by contract, on government work either mechanical or industrial, shall not exceed eight hours a day.

"Labor on government contracts or otherwise, either direct or indirect, shall be performed by citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.

"We pledge ourselves to resist the furtherance of trusts in the Territory of Hawaii.

"We are pledged to earnest and unceasing effort to secure for all those persons imprisoned by the martial law rule of 1895 and by sentence of the military commission of 1895 such financial remuneration as is their just due."

The above is the correct PLATFORM of the INDEPENDENT HOME RULE PARTY.

JAMES K. KAULIA,
President Aloha Aina.
D. KALAUOKALANI,
President Kalaniana'ohi.

WM. KALEIHIUA,
Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND EXPANSION POLICY

(Continued from Third Page.)

states' right and strict construction philosophy, he did far more than any other man to make the theories and practices of colonialism obnoxious to the sentiments and institutions of the country. It was but natural that his view of the Federal Constitution should deny to the government the power to hold and govern territory as subject dependencies or colonies. The treaty with France, by which Louisiana was acquired, as is well known, provided for the admission of that country as states into the union, and while the negotiations for its acquisition were pending Mr. Jefferson submitted, on August 30, 1803, to Levi Lincoln, the attorney general of the United States—as he also did to Mr. Madison—the following sketch of an amendment to the Constitution, which he believed the purchase of Louisiana required:

"Louisiana as ceded by France is made part of the United States; its white inhabitants shall be citizens and stand, as to their rights and obligations, on the same footing with other citizens of the United States in analogous situations, etc."

"Florida, also, whenever it may be rightfully obtained, shall become a part of the United States; its white inhabitants shall thereupon be citizens and stand, as to their rights and obligations, on the same footing with other citizens of the United States in analogous situations." (2 Tucker's Jefferson, 148-49; 4 Jefferson's Writings, 502-3.)

James Madison, the author of the Constitution, in the year 1819, said of the second clause of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, relating to the power of congress over territories:

"It cannot be well extended beyond a power over the territory as property, and the power to make provisions really needful or necessary for the government of settlers until ripe for admission into the union." (Writings, Vol. III, p. 152.)

In Number Fourteen of the Federalist he wrote:

"The object of the Federal Constitution is to secure the union of the thirteen primitive states, which we know to be practicable, and to add to them such other states as may rise in their own bosoms or in their neighborhood, which we cannot doubt will be practicable."

During Mr. Monroe's administration, in 1819, the Colonization Society requested the government to purchase territory on the west coast of Africa, to which slaves taken under the acts which had been lately passed to suppress piracy and the slave trade might be sent. The object of the society, according to John Quincy Adams, was "to establish a colony in Africa where all the free blacks and people of color of the United States may be sent and settled." Mr. Monroe on this occasion "disclaimed the exercise of the colonizing power" as not within the constitutional powers of the government. John Quincy Adams, as secretary of state, advised against the plan as unauthorized by the Constitution. He contemporaneously refers in his "Diary" to the subject, as follows:

"Although the plan obviously imports the ingrafting of a colonial establishment on the Constitution of the United States, and thereby an accession of power to the national government transcending all its other powers, and although this tremendous machinery would be introduced under an ostensible purpose comparatively so trivial and in a captivating form which might bring it in unperceived, I do not believe that it is the actuating motive of any one member of the society; for it would only be the motive of a man whose magnificence of design and depravity of principle would both go beyond my opinion of any man belonging to the institution. . . . At the office the committee from the society—General John Mason, Walter Jones and Francis S. Key—came and renewed the subject. Jones agreed that the late Slave Trade act contained a clear authority to settle a colony in Africa, and that the purchase of Louisiana and the settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river placed beyond all question the right of acquiring territory as existing in the government of the United States. I treated them with all possible civility, but gave them distinctly to understand that the late Slave Trade act had no reference to the settlement of a colony, and that the acquisition of Louisiana and the establishment at the mouth of the Columbia river, being in territory contiguous and continuous with our own, could by no means warrant the purchase of countries beyond the seas or the establishment of a colonial system of government subordinate to and dependent upon that of the United States. To derive powers competent to do this from the Slave Trade act was an Indian cosmogony; it was mounting the world upon an elephant and the elephant upon a tortoise, with nothing for the tortoise to stand upon." (Memoires of John Quincy Adams, Vol. IV, pp. 292-94; see also Schachner Hist. of U. S., Vol. III, pp. 142-43.)

In 1822 Mr. Adams, in a highly interesting conversation with Mr. Canning, then prime minister of England, severely denounced the European system of colonial government, concluding his censure with the remark that "the whole system of modern colonialization was an abuse of government and it was time that it should come to an end." (Memoires of John Quincy Adams, Vol. VI, p. 104.)

Many years later, when a member of the house of representatives, he said:

"The real constitutional incompetency of congress is that of conferring the civil and political rights of citizens of the United States upon the people of the acquired territory and of holding them to the duties of allegiance without their consent. This objection is insurmountable." (Memoires, Vol. XII, p. 144.)

He interpreted the powers of the government upon the subject in question as subordinate to the Declaration of Independence, saying:

"The Declaration of Independence not only asserts the natural equality of all men and their inalienable right to liberty, but that the only just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed. A power for one part of the people to make slaves of the other can never be derived from consent, and is therefore not a just power." (Memoires, Vol. V, p. 6.)

Business men will tell you that an ad in The Republican brings good results because the people read it.

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"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation of the remedy." The remedy owes its great popularity and extensive sale to a large measure to the personal recommendations of people who have been cured by it. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., general agents, Territory of Hawaii.

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Foundation Stone,
Curbing, Black and
White Sand
AND
Soil of all Description for
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Drays for Hire.

A CONVERSATION.

Said B to A the other day,
Together as they sat,
"Let's you and I
Each go and buy—"
And A inquired, "Buy What?"
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Wiley's ironing Tables That's What.

"Don't you delay;
Make haste," says A.
The public does the same.
Of all the tables in this town
They bear the greatest name.

For sale by
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GASOLINE SCHOONERS.

Surprise sails from Honolulu every ten days to Lahaina and Makana, Maui, and all the Kona ports of Hawaii. Alternating (Tuesdays or Fridays) with Inter-Island Steamers, this gives Kona a 5 day service.

Eclipse sails from Honolulu as soon as possible after arrival for Kauai, Koloa, Eleele, Hanalei, Makawala, Waimea and Kekaha.

The vessels carry freight and passengers and insure quick dispatch.

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"CRITERION"

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Classified advertisements in this column will be inserted at 10 cents a line, first insertion; 5 cents a line, second insertion; 25 cents per line per week; 35 cents per line three weeks; and 50 cents per line per month.

WANTED, TO RENT.

WANTED—To rent furnished house, close in; must have three bed rooms; good opportunity for parties going away to secure A1 tenant. Call or address E. S. Gill, Republican office.

WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone seeking a position—Call on Atkinson, 46 Merchant Street.

WANTED—Four or five room cottage about \$25.00. Furnished or unfurnished. Atkinson, 46 Merchant Street.

WANTED—Thirty men, backmen for Hawaiian Automobile Company. Intelligent men of steady habits and good references only required. Knowledge of streets a necessity. Young men preferable. Preliminary instruction in training school given while under salary. Uniforms furnished at cost. Good wages. Apply in person to Manager H. A. Co. at Rapid Transit Co.'s office, 411 Fort St., between 9 and 10:30 or by mail, Box 536.

WANTED—Position for educated, bright Chinese in a commercial office. Employers of labor to know where to get help.

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FOR RENT—Part of store in retail section. Address P. O. Box 834.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms for rent, \$10 and \$12; Fort St., one-half block from Hotel. Address E. M. B., Box 307.

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FOR SALE—One handsome Crown piano in perfect order with harp and mandolin accompaniment. Has been used only five times. Can be had at a reasonable price by applying at the Orpheum Cafe.

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LOST—A safe key and a postoffice key. Reward for return to The Republican.

LOST—By accidental gate opening, a large bay-colored California mare; weight about 900 lbs.; faint star on forehead; fat condition; a little pouce or irritation on face, but hearing, right hind foot a little white. Finder please notify police station and reward will be paid.

FOR RENT.

BAIRE CHANCE.

One or two rooms in new house; finest portion of city; one block from car line; with or without board. Terms very reasonable. Apply to Box 424.

BELMORAL

YOUNG STREET, bet. Alapai and Thomas Square.

Newly furnished rooms with board. Also table board. Telephone Blue 3371.

We have REMOVED our

Hair Dressing and Manicuring Parlors

To Alakes Street, next to Dr. Anderson's Office, opposite Y. M. C. A.

Orders taken for

SWITCHES, WIGS,
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A full line of

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Special care given to the

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The Club Stables

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518 Fort Street.

First class rigs at fair prices.

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CAIRO (Egypt)

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO H. I. M. The Sultan, TO H. I. M. The Shah of Persia, TO H. I. M. The Landgrave of Hesse

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CALICOS, 15 YARDS	1.00
GINGHAMS, 12 YARDS	1.00
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SUPPLIES
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(Continued from Third Page.)

NOTICE to OWNERS, ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.

E. W. Quinn, 115 Union street, is prepared to furnish estimates on first class modern plumbing. Patronage solicited. P. O. Box 162.

NOTICE.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., will be held at its office on Tuesday, October 30, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAS. GORDON SPENCER,
Secretary.

Honolulu, October 23, 1900.

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at their office, Queen street, on Tuesday, October 30, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Object of meeting: To consider the question of increasing the capital stock of the company and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

C. H. CLAPP, Secretary.

Honolulu, October 18, 1900.

NOTICE.

THIRTY BICYCLES left at Bailey's Honolulu Cycles Co., Ltd., repair shop ARE UNCALLED FOR. The owners of these wheels are hereby PUBLICLY NOTIFIED that on or about November 21, 1900, the aforesaid bicycles will be sold by public auction or otherwise disposed of to satisfy the repair bills.

J. S. BAILEY, Manager.

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THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.

ONE PACING TEAM.
ONE PACING SINGLE DRIVER.
TEN HEAD HACK HORSES.
ONE FAMILY CARRIAGE TEAM.

The above are all guaranteed sound, gentle, young animals.
Also several 3-minute and better Roadsters.

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